Alexandria DAILY Gazette, Commercial & Political.

VOL IX.] WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1809. 2651.

Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD
At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.

A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day——All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, V. M.

FINE PASTURE.

WE will be ready in about ten days to furnish butchers and others, Pasturage on our island, for any number of cattle not exceeding 100.

Philip Alexander,
John Luke.

July 29. d

FRESH FRUIT.

The subscriber has just received and offers for sale,

Malaga Raisins in kegs,
Muscatel and Bloom Raisins in boxes.

ALSO,

36 bags and 12 barrels Coffee.

James Patton.

April 19.

TO HIRE,

By the month or year,

A Negro Man, *a sailor*.—He will be hired low if taken by the year.

Enquire of the Printer.

July 29.

JOHN G. LADD,

HAS FOR SALE,

10 bales Gurrahs,
40 chests Young Hyson Tea, entitled to drawback.
50 chests Imperial, Hyson, and Hyson-skin ditto.
20 half boxes 8 by 10 Window Glass.
100 boxes Spermaceti Candles.
.00 do. Dipped Tallow.
1 pipe L. P. Madeira Wine.
10 hogsheads Muscovado Sugars.
10 pipes French Brandy, and two pipes Holland Gin.

A quantity of Writing and Wrapping Paper; Soal Leather; Shoes; Oil; Cheese; Lime, and Plaister of Paris.

November 11.

NEW ALMANAC.

COTTOM & STEWART,
HAVE JUST PUBLISHED THEIR
ALMANAC,
For 1810.

Containing, besides the astronomical calculations, a variety of useful and entertaining matter.

ALSO,

GERMAN ALMANCS,
For 1810.

For saleb the Gross, Dozen, or single one

October

Five Dollars *Reward*.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Alexandria, a negro boy, of a yellowish complexion, called JOE PAIN, about 16 years of age—had on when he went away a pair of home-spun pantaloons, mixed with blue black and white, and generally wore them without suspenders tied round his waist with a string: Likewise, had on a blue cloth roundabout jacket. I think it probable that he may have changed them. He is apt to be impudent when spoken to and speaks very quick. It is supposed he is at present lurking about the navy yard, though he is frequently in Alexandria.

B. Dade.

November 4.

Just Published,

[Price 12 and a half Cents.]
For sale, at R. GRAY'S Bookstore, King-street,

A Discourse on the Resurrection of the Body:

By the Rev. Samuel Stanhope Smith, President of Princeton College.

November 10.

Wanted to Hire for the ensuing Year,

A NEGRO MAN, who can work in the house, and take care of horses. Apply to the PRINTER.

November 14. d

FOR SALE,

A NEGRO WOMAN.

SHE is a good Cook, Washer and Ironer, and will be sold low for cash or on a short credit. Apply to the Printer.

Sept. 30.

Joseph Mandeville,

Corner of King and Fairfax Streets, has just received;

40 boxes new Muscadel and Bloom Raisins
800lb. real soft shelled Almonds, a few days imported,
10 casks 1st quality colored Goshen Cheese.

ON HAND,

Old particular Madeira Wine of the choicest quality, and a good assortment of Wines, Liquors, Teas, Spices and Groceries in general or sale by wholesale or retail.

November 14.

Sheep, Cattle, & Horses.

On THURSDAY, the 30th of this month, if fair; if not, the next fair day, will be sold, at public sale, at the plantation belonging to the estate of *John Gibson*, deceased, on Slaty Run, in Prince-William county—

150 prime Sheep, 50 likely young Cattle, and ten Colts, two and three years old.—For all sums above twenty dollars one year's credit will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security-for twenty Dollars and under, ready money, will be required.

John Spence,
James Reid,
Executors of *John Gibson*, deceased.

Dumfries, Nov. 8—11. dts

Five Dollars *Reward*.

Strayed from the subscriber, a large RED COW, somewhat brindled about the body, has a high back, long neck and large horns, a hole in one ear, the mark in the other [if she has any] not recollected, was in very good order when she went away, which was about the first of September—it is supposed she is with calf.

N B. Left the subscriber's service, an apprentice to the tanning and currying business, named *Charles Yearly*. A very small reward will be given but no charges paid for bringing him home

Ezra Kenzey & Co.

November 18

Coppersmith & Tin-Plate-Worker.

THE subscriber continues to make and repair all kinds of COPPER & TIN WARE, and also carries on the BRASS-FOUNDERS' BUSINESS under the direction of *William Fletcher*, and will execute any work in that line.

FOR SALE,

15 boxes 10 by 12, and 15 do. 8 by 10 Bohemia Window Glass, of a good quality.

TO LET,

The House on Fairfax-street, occupied by myself, which is made to accommodate one or two families—I will give a lease on moderate terms. Also, the Brick House on the corner of Prince and Royal-streets, and one Blacksmith's Shop with a set of Tools.

For Sale or to Let on a Ground Rent for ever,

63 feet of Ground, fronting on King-street and running back 100 feet to a 10 feet alley, it is situate nearly opposite the diagonal pump in a good part of the town.

The highest price will be given for old Copper, Pewter, Brass and Lead.

George M'Munn.

August 30. 3m

MILITARY LANDS.

FOR SALE,

Or will be exchanged for Property in Alexandria or its vicinity,

A Warrant for 696 acres of Land,

Granted by the state of Virginia for Military services during the revolutionary war. This land lies in the state of Ohio, and is said to be amongst the best in the state. It will be sold a great bargain. Apply to

John Longden.

May 18.

For Freight or Charter,

The fine staunch SHIP
THOMAS,
CAPTAIN MARTIN,
Burden about 250 tons, and in complete order. (now daily expected in from Boston) Apply to

John G. Ladd.

November 17.

For Freight or Charter,

To any permitted Port,
The new Brig
SUMNER,
ANDREW MALCOM, Master;
Burthen 2000 barrels: She is in compleat order and ready to receive a cargo Apply to

Charles I. Catlett.

November 6.

The Subscriber

Has received the following articles:

New Orleans and St. Croix Sugars of the first quality
Mississippi Cotton of the first quality
Cogniac Brandy, St. Croix Rum, Holland Gin
London Particular Madeira, Sherry, Lisbon } WINES
Superior Claret in cases
Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong, & Bohea } TEAS.
Best Green Coffee in bags and barrels
Gunpowder
P. B. Patent Shot, from B. B. to No. 9
Mould Shot, B. L. and S S. G.
Salt Petre, double refined
Spanish Flotant Indigo
Copperas of the 1st quality
Fresh Nutmegs
Pimento and black Pepper,
Demijohns,

With a general assortment of GROCERIES, and as usual, old Jamaica Spirits, Peach Brandy, and old Port wine in bottles.

The above articles will be sold very low by the wholesale or retail.

TO RENT,

A convenient and well finished BRICK HOUSE, at the upper end of King street.

James Sanderson.

Nov. 3. d

This Day Landing,

From schooner Citizen, from Newburyport, and for sale by

Lawrason and Fowle,

10 hogsheads and 60 barrels New-England Rum.
5 pipes 4th proof Brandy.

ALSO,

The CARGO of schooner Ruby, Capta Sawyer. from Portland.
50,000 feet merchantable Lumber.
80 cords Tanners' Bark.
50 barrels No. 1 and 2 Beef.
150 boxes Brown Soap,
30 kegs Butter.
10 barrels New England Rum.
10 do. Tanners' Oil.
3 casks Spermaceti do.

November 4.

TAKE NOTICE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the Public, that he has taken, and will shortly open an ELEGANT HOTEL in the house lately occupied by the hon. ROBERT SMITH, Capitol Hill, City of Washington—where he will be enabled, if proper encouragement shall be offered, to afford the best and most splendid accommodations.

The house above mentioned will be so prepared as to admit a display of elegance and taste in the arrangements of the season BALLS not to be excelled in the United Sates, and he hopes from long experience he has had in that line the ladies and gentlemen of Washington will enable him by their encouragement to excel in that particular.

The subscriber tenders his acknowledgments to his friends and the public for the marks of preference they have heretofore bestowed upon him, and hopes by his renewed exertions to please to deserve and receive a continuance of their favors.

☞ Boarders will be taken by the day, week, month, or year.

Wm. Caton.

November 11. d

Just Received,

AND FOR SALE BY
CHARLES I. CATLETT,

75 chests Imperial, Hyson, & Young Hyson Teas.
30,000 lbs. prime Green Coffee.
20 pipes and 8 quarter-casks Lisbon and Teneriffe Wine.
8 hogsheads Muscovado Sugar.
2000 lbs. Seine Twine.
50 boxes Mould Candles.
50 do. Spanish Segars.
8 barrels Pimento.

October 16.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT of LAND, where Captain *James Deneale* formerly resided, near Fairfax court house, containing about 206 acres, whereon Mr. WALTER LOW lives—he has rented it for the next year for one hundred dollars per year. Possession will be given next Christmas come a year.

ALSO,

A tract of LAND in Fauquier county, adjoining the Thoroughfare Mill Tract, on the west side of the Bull Run Mountain, whereon I now live, containing between 4 and 500 acres as good a farm as any in the county, the best meadows in the county, with a good young orchard and good new dwelling house. It is unnecessary to say any more about the above lands, as it is supposed that no person will purchase without viewing the premises. Possession will be given the place I live on next new year's day.

James Gunnell.

Fauquier County, Oct. 1—9. dt25thDe

NOTICE.

THE commissioners appointed by the Virginia legislature to receive subscriptions in the town of Alexandria, for forming a turnpike road from Fauquier court house to intersect the Little River turnpike road, *give notice*, that they will attend at the City Hotel for that purpose, on SATURDAY, the second day of December, from ten o'clock till two, and from three till sunset. As few of the citizens of Alexandria are acquainted with the part of the country into which this road leads, and the benefits which the commerce of the town may derive from it, it may not be improper to state that it passes through the county of Prince William, a great part of the county of Fauquier, approaching near to Rappahannock, opening a communication with a part of Prince William, the greater part of Fauquier, with a prospect of no inconsiderable part of Culpepper. No road at this time leading to the town, brings greater advantages to it than the proposed one promises. Independent of those advantages mentioned as certainly resulting from it, there is the greatest probability that others will follow as soon as it can be ascertained that this will be executed. It is reasonable to expect that the inhabitants of Augusta and Rockingham on the other side of the Blue Ridge, and of Orange & Madison on this side, will exert themselves to open a road from Swiss Run Gap to Fauquier Court house. Should this be realised it will shorten the distance to Staunton at least 30 miles, and it is confidently believed should such a measure take place, it will be found that Alexandria is not above 20 miles farther from Staunton than Richmond or Fredericksburgh. Through Staunton all the traders to the westward must pass in their way to the commercial towns, such a saving of distance would draw most of them this way, from which many important benefits may be derived. At this time a line of Stages is established from Abingdon to Staunton. Abingdon is upwards of 200 miles beyond Staunton Should the roads alluded to take place, there can be no doubt of the Stages extending from Staunton to this place. The road at present contemplated reduces the distance from this town to Fauquier Court House to 41 miles, only 2 or 3 miles farther than from that place to Fredericksburg. The goodness of the contemplated road to this place, and the superior advantages of our market, reduces it to a certainty that the bulk of the trade from that part of the country will center here, if a proper road be opened to it. The prospects of great commercial benefits resulting to the town from the proposed measure, (equal if not superior to those expected from the Little River Turnpike) it is hoped will induce the citizens of Alexandria to contribute liberally towards it.

James Keith,
James H. Blake,
Joseph Dean.

November 28.

Alexandria Daily Gazette,
COMMERCIAL AND POLITICAL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,
Royal-street, Alexandria.

Daily Gazette 6 Dollars per annum.
Country Gazette, 5 Dollars.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 29:

Notice is hereby given,

THAT a petition will be presented to the general assembly of Virginia at their next session, by the President and Directors of the *Little River Turnpike Company*, to pass an act authorising them to procure wood, gravel and stone for the purpose of repairing the Turnpike Road, in the manner in which they are authorised to procure such materials for making said road by the act for incorporating the Little River Turnpike Company.

Nov. 28. d2w

HACK
FOR WASHINGTON BRIDGE.

A HACK will start from the City Tavern for Washington Bridge, every morning at 10 o'clock, for the accommodation of persons wishing to go to the City, and will return from thence every evening at 4 o clock. Passengers will not be liable to pay any toll on the road.

Hacks for the accommodation of private parties may be had at all times, on application to

Thomas Jacobs.
Corner of Royal and Prince-street.

Nov. 3t

ATTENTION!

A RECRUITING RENDEZVOUS is opened at the corner of Washington and King streets, for the enlistment of soldiers to serve in the United States Artillery.

John Fitzgerald,
Lt. U. S. Artillerists.

Nov. 17. d

Charles Slade & Thos. Grimshaw,

HAVING entered into partnership in the ROPE-MAKING BUSINESS, offer for sale, at their store on Merchants' wharf, a general assortment of CORDAGE and SHIP-CHANDLERY, at which place, or at their rope-walk, they will receive orders for any description of Cordage warranted to be made out of the best materials and manufactured in such a manner as will bear the inspection of the best judges.

N. B. A liberal price will be always given for HEMP of the best quality.

November 24. d

NOTICE.

MUTUAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

THE annual general meeting of the MUTUAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY against fire on buildings of the state of Virginia, will be held, by adjournment at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, on the second Monday in Dec. next, (being the 11th day of Dec.)

SAMUEL GREENHOW,
P Agent, M. A. S.

Richmond, Nov. 10th, 1809.

P. S. As much inconvenience and unnecessary expence results from the present mode of collecting the contributions of the members; which annually diverts a considerable part of those contributions from the uses for which they were intended—burdens individuals with heavy costs, and greatly delays the collections, to the injury of the credit of the society, the general meeting at their last annual session, applied to the legislature, to authorise a more certain, expeditious, and less expensive mode of collection. Their application was rejected, under an impression, that the members of the society might not approve this act of their proxies.

Having been informed that a similar proposition will be submitted to the consideration of the next general meeting, and believing some amendment in that respect necessary to the prosperity of the institution, I have thought it proper to give this public notice thereof.

S. Greenhow, P. A.

November 27. dt11thDec.

☞ BUTTER.

4000 lbs. firkin Butter, in good shipping order.
20 boxes Dixon's fresh Mustard.
40 kegs Leiper's & Garret's Snuffs,
Just received by

Joseph Mandeville,
Corner of King and Fairfax-streets.

With a general assortment of Groceries as usual.

November 28.

POETICAL DEPARTMENT.

VERSES,
On a Young Lady's quitting the country to live in a populous town.

Ah! why from the woodlands retire,
Why plunge amidst folly and noise—
Has MARY forgot to admire,
Those plains and their innocent joys?

Ah! can she abandon the grove,
And haste from her JOCKEY away?
Can the friend that she used to love,
In vain solicit her stay?

Can pomp to her bosom give ease,
Can pleasure her pastime improve,
Can the language of *flattery* please,
Like the language of *friendship* and *love!*

Then come, let us wander along
That streamlet that waters the vale,
And hark to the shepherd's sweet song,
That floats in the evening gale.

Can MARY then bear to depart,
Will she haste from her JOCKEY away—
Can she suffer the friend of her heart,
In vain to solicit her stay?

STREPHON TO MIRA.

SAY, MIRA, why is gentle Love
A stranger to that mind,
Which pity and esteem can move,
Which can be just and kind?

Is it because you *fear* to share
The ILLS which LOVE molest—
The *jealous* sigh, and doubtful cares
That rack my am'rous breast?

Alas! by some degree of woe
We every bliss must gain—
That heart can ne'er a transport know
That never *felt a pain!*

From the Massachusetts Spy.

ESSAY
UPON THE POLICY OF FRANCE.

FROM the commencement of the revolution in France, it has been easy to see views of aggrandisement, and the seeds of ambition, in the proceedings of the French, their declarations to the contrary notwithstanding. In speeches in the legislative assembly, and speculations published in their newspapers, they frequently maintained the principle that France and England, united, could conquer the whole world. After the war between England and France commenced, they ascribed to *themselves* the power of conquering the world; and the course they were to pursue was pointed out by their bold politicians. One of the most powerful nostrums by which this conquest was to be effected, was the famous decree of the 19th of November, 1792; by which they declared they would assist any nation which was desirous of effecting a revolution. Flanders accepted their services, and they *kept Flanders.* Holland also admitted them into their bosom; and they *kept possession of Holland.* But these examples were not sufficient for Italy—the Italians had a wish to taste the benefits of French liberty—and accordingly the French overran and *kept possession of Italy.* A majority of the Swiss took a fancy to the blessings of French liberty—therefore the fraternal hug was extended to Switzerland. The word liberty has proved a talisman, in the hands of the French, as powerful as the Caduceus of Mercury; every thing has given way to it—and it still has considerable influence in Germany; and paralizes the noble exertions of the emperor of Austria, in the cause of German independence.

But French liberty had no charms for Spain, therefore other means were contrived for alluring her into the snare. Divisions in the royal family were produced—and Bonaparte extended his fostering hand to Spain, in order to head those divisions.—The Spaniards were to come under the yoke, for their own benefit. Many of them have been disposed, by bribes and intrigues, to accept the proffered boon—but England is a thorn in the side of France, and England must be destroyed; for she has retarded the conquest of Spain, and checked *the rapid march of the great empire* to universal dominion.

But how is England to be destroyed? Offers of liberty and fraternization have been tried in vain; nor has success attended the threatinings of the *bonnets rouge*, the exertions of fleets and armies, or the menacings of gun-boats and invasions. To all the schemes and exertions, and attempts of Bonaparte, the British navy presented an impregnable barrier; and rendered it necessary for him to seek out a new invention. Bonaparte is never at a loss for expedients, and he has ivented a new charm for the maratime nations, which is comprised in five words, "*The freedom of the Ocean.*" This was enough—the Russians and Danes shouted, "*The liberty of the seas forever*"—and the American jacobins vociferated "*Huzza for the liberties of the ocean.*"

But these words and phrases have no other meaning than the shouts for the liberty of the land, formerly uttered by the Flemings, Dutch, Germans, Italians and Swiss. Bonaparte uses them merely for the purpose of bringing the ocean under his control.—If he intends the ocean shall be free, why does he act in direct opposition to that freedom, on all occasions: He has cut off our trade between his own and British ports, which was guaranteed to us by a treaty signed by himself; seized our ships and cargoes, and sequestered our property in direct violation of the treaty and the law of nations; burned our ships and cargoes which were carrying on a lawful trade upon the high seas; subjected our vessels to capture and condemnation, for suffering them to be boarded by British men of war, which we could not possibly avoid; he has obliged the countries under his domision, such as Holland, Italy Denmark, &c. to adopt his decrees against us; blockaded whole nations against us, without a single ship of war to enforce his blockade—prohibited, as far as was in his power, our intercourse with the British dominions; imprisoned our seamen, &c. &c. &c, Hence it is evident that by the "*Freedom of the seas,*" Bonaparte means that he is to have the "Freedom" *to destroy the trade all nations except his own.* He has caused all the trade of Russia, Denmark, Prussia, Austria, Holland, Italy, the Hanse Towns, &c. to be utterly destroyed; and it was he that caused our trade to be entirely at a stand for about 16 months. It is also wholly owing to the existence of his decrees that we are now "encumbered with too much regulation;" and shackled with nonintercourse laws.

The advocates for the "freedom of the seas," have never undertaken to give us a definition of the term. They dare not; as they know it to be merely a cant phrase, invented to cheat and bubble the world.—Let Bonaparte get possession of England and the British navy, and he will then have a new term. We shall then hear of "THE PEACE OF THE OCEAN," and in order to secure that peace, *he would prevent any other than the French flag from appearing on the ocean!* "France wants ships, colonies and commerce"—and the emperor of France would take care there should be no commerce where France has no colonies. Bonaparte and the French in general, are extremely ignorant of the vast power and resources of the British nation; but he will in the course of a few years, discover that she is not to be conquered by all the commercial restrictions, interdictions, embargoes, or other schemes which Bonaparte, or even Jefferson, is capable of devising—and when he has fully made that discovery, *it will not be at all surprising if he should offer to yield up the executive dominion of the ocean to her, in case she will guarantee to him the dominion of the continent!*

From a London Paper.

CURIOUS DOCUMENT.

A Persian newspaper, received by a respectable Arab merchant, at present resident in Calcutta, communicates the details of the late conflict between the Persian and Russian armies in Georgia; which, as relating to an event of which no authentic account had previously been received, will doubtless be perused by our readers with considerable interest. We give them pretty nearly in the terms of the original:—

"By the ship Rahimshaw, we have received an account of the victory lately obtained by the warriors of Iran over the armies of Russia. This event happened towards the latter end of the month of Rumazan, in the year 1223 of Hijjuree, corresponding with the middle of November 1808, of the Christian æra. The following are the particulars: A large Russian force well appointed and accoutred, and powerfully supported by a formidable artillery, having marched from Teffleez, for the purpose of reducing the fortress of Prwan; intelligence of these movements was communicated to Mahomet Houssmain, Khan Kujjur, of Cosveen, Begler, Begee, the High in Dignity. Immediately on receipt of this information, that chief assembled together such troops of the victorious army as he had in readiness, and proceeded by rapid marches to meet the Russians. As soon as the two armies came within sight of each other, the enemy opened a heavy fire from their artillery, which destroyed a portion of the Persian troops. Upon this, Mahomed Houssain Khan, the renowned for bravery, calling to mind the words of the proverb, (which may be translated "The better part of valor is discretion")—had recourse to the warfare of flight. He thus inveigled the Russians to follow him, and directed his way towards the fortress of Aroomee, where the tents of his soldiers were intermixed with the dwellings of the inhabitants. The pursuit was kept up by the enemy with much eagerness and precipitation, until they came within range of the fortress; when the Persian artillery opened, and, at the first discharge, a vast number of the Russian soldiers were consumed in the fire of mortality. At the same moment the victorious troops of Mahomed Houffmain Khan rushed, with drawn scimitars, among the ranks of the enemy, and completed their discomfiture. In the conflict which ensued, about 7 or 8000 Russians fell a prey to the remorseless sword, many of their chieftains were made prisoners, and a great part of their guns, arms, and accoutrements, fell into the hands of the conquering Persians. The Russian commander in chief fled towards Teffleez.

As soon as Mahomed Houssam Khan was completely assured of the defeat and flight of the enemy, he transmitted an account of this great victory to the *Prince of the World*, Abbas Mirza, who sits on the Throne of Royalty at Zebreez. At the same time, Mahomed Houssain Khan himself proceeded towards Teffleez, in pursuit of the Russians. When the intelligence reached the Prince Abbaz Mirza, he immediately forwarded a detail of the circumstances of the victory to the King, and, taking the field in person, with a powerful army, also set out in the direction of Teffleez, with a fixed determination, in his valiant mind, to extirpate the Russian nation!

"Mahomed Kurreem Khan Afshaar, (a relation to the Prime Minister, Mirza Mahomed Shuffee) received instructions from the King, to spread abroad the tidings of this joyful event. Three despatches upon the subject, were accordingly sent from Taheeran; one to the Prince of the World, Ruler of Persia and Khokhalooya, of all the havens and shores, and of the land of Lhar, another to Mahomed Nubee Khan, Lord of the Sea, and a third to the British Envoy.

"As, moreover, it was manifest, that, in this affair, the Russians had been the aggressors, it now occurred to the mind of the King, that they must have acted under the influence of the French Ambassador, at present in attendance at the Court of Persia.—The dust of vexation, therefore, settled in the skirts of the Royal Favor towards the French nation, and it became *desirable* in the eyes of the King, *that the friendship* subsisting with that people, should be dissolved. *He was inclined to dismiss the embassy*; and according to one report, has *actually done so.* According to another, however, which is considered as the more authentic of the two, he has postponed the execution of his purpose, until the arrival of the English Envoy."

Domestic Manufacture Company of Alexandria.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That Books of Subscription will be opened agreeably to the Articles of Association of the above Company, at the Council-Chamber, in the town of Alexandria, *on Friday*, the first day of December next, and will be kept open from eleven o'clock, in the forenoon until eight o'clock in the evening—*Two Dollars* on each share must be paid at the time of subscribing, for which receipts will be issued.

G. Deneale,
Hugh Smith,
John Longden,
John M'Kinney,
James Irwin,
COMMISSIONERS.

November 24. eo3t

Some Valuable Slaves,

Belonging to the estate of *Edward Carter*, deceased, will be offered at Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of January next, at *Hay Market*, in the county of Prince-William. They will be sold in families and for cash.

E. Brooke,
Administrator with the will annexed, of *Edward Carter.*

November 11—13 o5246

TO RENT,

A three story Brick Dwelling House, at the corner of Washington and Prince streets, at present occupied by Mr. Thomas Jacob—

ALSO,

A WARE HOUSE, they will be let together or seperately. Possession will be given on the first of November next. For terms apply to Mr. P. Triplett.

Edmund Dearley.

October 30.

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Manufacture Company
of Alexandria.

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wn of Alexandria, on *Friday*,
f December next, and will be
m eleven o'clock, in the fore-
ht o'clock in the evening—
on each share must be paid at
bscribing, for which receipts

G. Deneale,
Hugh Smith,
John Longden,
John M'Kinney,
James Irwin,
COMMISSIONERS.
4. co3t

Valuable Slaves,
the estate of *Edward Carter*,
be offered at Public Auction,
DAY, the 10th day of January
Market, in the county of Prince-
y will be sold in families and

E. Brooke,
trator with the will annexed,
ward Carter.
—13 o23t

O RENT,
y Brick Dwelling House, at
Washington and Prince streets,
pied by Mr. Thomas Jacob—
ALSO,
USE, they will be let together
Possession will be given on
ember next. For terms ap-
Triplett.
Edmund Dearley.

Alexandria Daily Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 29.

COMMUNICATION.

Little *Silky Sammy*, of the Intelligencer, still continues his inflammatory rhapsodies in hopes to enlist the feelings of the unwary and give a tone of prepossession against Jackson and the British government. Nay he goes so far as to assert, the pulse of the nation beats so high and so indignant upon the representation he has made, (even as an *Editorial communication*) that it will be difficult for himself cloathed as he is with the magic powers of officiality itself to allay it! Lord what a *great man* this *little Sammy* must be in Washington if he tells truth! Aye if he tells truth there's the rub: It has been asserted and I here assert again, that as far as evidence can justify the assertion, that his publication was *not official*, because no member of the executive sanctioned it then, or since with his name; and how or by what sophism can a publication be called official, without the signature of the officer? If this imposition upon the public can be taken as official, then with the same propriety, may our administration be saddled with all the disgusting editorial nonsense, with which this little parasite crowds his columns and deceives his readers! The evidence is the same, and disgrace would be the public verdict!

But Mr. Editor Smith come up to the bar and answer to the charge. You have given an exparte, (and it is believed) a garbled statement of a most important and interesting event, calling it authorised without giving the authority. If the facts you have stated should be disproved, you will have wantonly and wickedly insulted an innocent people; and you have impeached the integrity of the government, by charging them as abettors in your crimes! I say then, answer this plain question—who authorised you to make the publication alluded to? No quibbling Sammy, for that is evidence of guilt. No shrinking from the question, for that is tacit acknowledgement of the falsehood. As a citizen, that you have attempted to deceive, I have a right to demand an answer to my question; and if you refuse, the flame you have endeavored to kindle may fall upon your own head; the resentment of a deceived people will not be easily appeased; some victim must be dragged to the altar and sacrificed by universal execration; and whether it will fall upon Jackson, Secretary Smith or yourself, a full and fair investigation will determine.

In the mean time, Mr. Editor Smith, you have to answer to a distinct and seperate charge. Before any investigation has been made, you have attempted to inflame and forestal the public opinion, without naming your authority! The facts you have stated are not only flatly denied, but clearly disproved! You owe it therefore to an insulted and deceived community—you owe to yourself both as a man and an editor, to say by whose orders you made the publication—and your silence will place you in the singular grade of infamy—a self-convicted deceiver.

Congress of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, *November 28.*

[*Taken for the Alexandria Gazetee.*]

A message was received from the Senate, informing that they had formed a quorum, and appointed a committee jointly with the committee of the House, to wait on the President of the United States, and inform him that they were ready to receive any communication which he might have to offer.

Orders were taken for appointing the standing committees, agreeable to the rules and orders of the house, viz. a committee of elections—of claims—of commerce and manufactures—of ways and means—on the public lands—on unfinished business—of accounts—on the affairs of the district of Columbia—and on the post-office and post-roads.

A petition from the legislative council of the Louisiana territory, respecting some laws which have passed for the government of that territory. Read, and referred to a select committee, to report by bill or otherwise.

The Speaker, at the request of Mr. Poydras, laid on the table three pamphlets respecting the Bature at New-Orleans.

The committee appointed to wait on the President returned and reported that the President would send a Message to both Houses of Congress to-morrow at twelve o'clock.

The house then adjourned.

Federalism.—The friends of administration accuse the federalists of undue opposition to its measures; but in their zealous invectives against us these pore blind partizans discover as little knowledge of the nature of our government, as of party, its very life. The federalists in their opposition, as their enemies term it, have no intention of impeding the wheels of government, or of weakening its arm, or misrepresenting its measures; but act with the sole view to their country's welfare, by endeavoring to awaken its rulers to a just sense of their duty. Those acquainted with the origin and nature of the two great parties which agitate this country, know full well that the opposition of federalism "is the jealousy of patriotism, not the rancor of party; the warmth of candor, not the virulence of hate; a transient dispute among friends, not an implacable feud that admits of no reconciliation." Should danger threaten, should the clouds of war thicken and burst over us, the federal party would be the first to strengthen and support the arm of government: whilst its boasted friends would be contending for its honors and no commissions. Should the present unsettled state of affairs terminate in war, the world will have an opportunity of determining who are the genuine friends of America.

(Mohawk Advertiser.

A London paper of the 7th ultimo, says, "Some accounts have been received of the new vice-roy having entered on his functions. It appears, from letters and documents, that the ancient system of Spain, with regard to her colonies, will be followed by the Junta—How far it is consistent with sound policy to promote that close and intimate union between Spain and her American territories, which shall exclude us [England] from any direct intercourse with these colonies; and which will subject every bale of merchandize to the payment of whatever duties the supreme government shall impose; whatever may be its character, and from whatever quarter its power may emanate."

THE COURIER, OF OCTOBER 4,

A London print, speaking of the *Correspondence between Lord Grenville and Mr. Percival*, remarks, that "it has ever been Lord Grenville's wish, as he informs Mr. Percival in his letter to him, *to soothe and not to inflame the divisions of the Empire.*—It must therefore have been his desire to meet with a spirit of conciliation the offer made to him; and with this view of the subject, it must appear to be unaccountable that he should so studiously have avoided all such explanation, as he easily might have asked for, and would as readily have received.

"If Lord Grenville's wish had been to communicate personally with the king, what prevented him from stating to Mr. Percival, that before they could meet to negociate, he should feel it to be his duty to ask an audience of his majesty. If, on the o-the other hand, he had misconceived Mr. Perceval's intentions, & if he had supposed that he and Lord Grey were only to be considered as making an accession to the present ministers, why did not his lordship pay some attention to Mr. Perceval's assurance that accession to them had not been contemplated by either him or his colleagues, but that they had called upon his lordship and lady Grey, in conjunction with themselves, to form a combined & extended administration.

"We do not, of course, pretend to be acquainted with Lord Grenville's secret sentiments—we can only argue upon those which his lordship has chosen to avow; but were we obliged to state our own sentiments, we should have no scruple in saying, that, in our opinion, Lord Grenville would have acted differently, if as he expected, he had found Lord Grey in London. We think that in that case an audience of his majesty would have been applied for: of course it would not have been refused; and had an explanation been the consequence, as in the nature of things it evidently must have been, the proofs would have been sufficient that such an union was intended as might have healed the divisions of the empire, and that from no one would have been expected a dereliction of public principle.

"Great stress has been laid on what Mr. Perceval stated in his last letter, "that he did not propose an accession to the present, but the formation of a new ministry." And in effect great stress ought to be laid on this statement, for on this the whole question turns. It certainly never was in the contemplation of his majesty's present ministers to destroy their own political existence; to abandon their sovereign who had not withdrawn his confidence from them; and then to accept as a boon one or more seats in the cabinet as might happen to suit the views of his majesty's new advisers. They would have met those who are their opponents upon equal terms. They would not have bargained for places with them; but to prove the liberality and fairness of their offer, they would have willingly consented that the first and leading situation in the cabinet should have been occupied by lord Grenville or lord Grey, and thus be taken from themselves. Had this been the result of explanation, it could not surely have been said that there was an intention unfairly to bias the royal mind.

"Lord Grey, who is in Northumberland, is at too great a distance to take a present share in these discussions. If he indeed were now in London, he might with perfect consistency "object to an existing minister continuing one of the administration," for with one sweep he openly declares that his junction with the present ministers would be impossible. But lord Grenville, on the contrary, *though with lord* Grey *he thinks and acts in perfect unison*, could not object to any one individual in the present cabinet, for more than once in his letter to Mr. Perceval he begs that his disavowal of personal objection may be distinctly understood, and therefore to him for such a purpose as the one stated, there could be no want of exclusive communication with his sovereign.

"All communication that could have been desirable would have been readily granted to both the noble lords. They have been called upon by his majesty, as his counsellors, to give their advice, and it would not therefore be decorous of them to assert, that in what relates to measures, either past, present, or perspective, they would not have had ample means of delivering their full opinions. Let it be proved that exclusion from direct previous communication with their sovereign, was the intended basis of the treaty, and then we may confess that the whole tenor of this part of their argument is deserving of attention.

"The *Morning Chronicle* of to-day contains an article in reply to the observations we published yesterday, which article we deem it necessary to notice, more for what it omits, than what it contains, more for what it conceals than what it confesses.—Its whole attention is directed to the discussion of one point; that the party calling upon lord Grenville called from the seats of office. Undoubtedly they did, and how could they call otherwise, unless they had committed the indecorum of giving in their resignations, and thus leaving the monarch without a minister? But the main point is this, and we request the public to bear it in mind, that lord Grenville would not join the ministers because he had "objections to the principles of their government, and to the circumstances which attended its formations;" he could not therefore "obey the call without the derilection of public principle."

"By this declaration his lordship does declare, that he cannot take office with any who have thought it proper that his majesty's conscience should not be forced upon a point upon which he has given such repeated proofs that his opinion was settled upon principles which even those who may think them unwise and unfounded, cannot fail to respect. His lordship will not take office without the Catholic question is conceded to him. This is the only way in which we can construe his declaration, and the subject therefore resolves itself into two points:

"Will the country have lord Grenville who cannot be had unless the king renounces the great principle of his life and acts against the dictates of his conscience? Is this the jubilee the country would give the king upon his entrance into the 50th year of his reign? or,

"Will the country give up lord Grenville rather than force the conscience of their sovereign?"

Port of Alexandria.

ARRIVED,

Ship Thomas, Martin, Boston—sundries—to John G. Ladd.

Sloop Richard Alford, Bockworth, Baltimore—hardware and glass—to hardware merchants and Hugh Smith.

Montezuma, Harvey, Norfolk—sugars—to Keene, Catlett, and Harper.

CLEARED,

Schooner Harriot, Stelly, Baltimore—by the master.

Brig Ruth, Potter, Providence—do.

Sloop Little Sarah, Eldridge, do. do.

DIED yesterday morning, Mrs. CHRISTIANA HUNTER, relict of Mr. Wm. Hunter, late of this town. The friends and acquaintance of the deceased, are requested to attend her funeral from her late dwelling, near the Presbyterian meeting house, this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

☞ Advertisements intended for insertion in this Gazette, must be left at the Printing-Office at or before *five* o'clock in the evening previous to publication.

☞ A meeting of the Gentlemen of Alexandria is requested at the City Tavern, on Friday evening next, to make arrangements for the Dancing Assemblies.

Nov. 29.

☞ I will take 4 or 5 genteel BOARDERS. For particulars enquire of

James Murray.

Nov. 29. 3t*

50 cases Florence O IL
of 12 bottles each,
10 chests superior quality Young Hyso TEA,
Just received and for Sale by
Lawrason & Fowle.
November 29. d

Five Dollars *Reward.*

Absconded from the subscriber, a negro woman called LETTY, of a low stature and well made—she has lived some time in Alexandria with Mr. Thomas Janney, with whom her husband now lives. The above reward will be given if she is taken and secured in any jail or returned to me.

John I. Frobel.

Wilton Hill, near Alexandria, Nov. 29, 1809.

TO HIRE,

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,

Four Negro Men—also, two Negro Women, and a Negro Girl about thirteen years of age. For farther particulars apply to the subscriber in the county of Alexandria.

Joseph Birch, sen.

November 29. 3t*

SAMUEL JEPSON

Takes this method to acquaint the citizens of Alexandria that he has just opened a *Hat Store* and *Manufactory*, in the shop formerly occupied by Mr. M'Muna, at the corner of Prince and Fairfax-street, where he intends keeping a general assortment of ladies, gentlemen, and childrens *fashionable Hats*, made of the best materials. The strictest attention will be paid to those who wish to purchase.

November 29. d

☞ *Church Music.*

A PERSON qualified to teach PSALMODY is wanted in the Rev. Dr. MUIR's church.—To such a person great encouragement will be given. Apply to the Treasurer of said church.

November 7. 8tawtf

Just Received & For Sale
BY
M. MILLER,
66 bales of Prime Upland Cotton
20000 lbs Green Coffee, first quality
2000 pair of Morocco Shoes
12 tierces fresh Rice
30 casks of best Lamp Oil
10 pieces of Ravens Duck
5 chests of fresh old Hyson Tea
5 1-4 do Imperial do:
2 bales of India Muslins
10 boxes Noyeau
Four tons Logwood.
ALSO ON HAND,
500 Spanish Hides.
Nov. 11. 2aw4w

☞ Mr. PREUSS having removed to town, is at leisure, at present, to give private lessons in French, Spanish, or German, and will wait on those ladies who wish to be instructed in either of these accomplishments, at their houses. He continues his Day and Evening School as usual.

November 14. 3ta

A T a respectable meeting of the citizens of the town and neighborhood of Alexandria, friendly to the aid & encouragement of Domestic Manufactures, held by adjournment at the old Bank, Wednesday evening, the 15th inst.

JONATHAN SWIFT, esq. in the chair.

The committee, to whom was recommitted certain Articles of Association (reported to the last meeting) for revisal and amendment, made report that they had the same under consideration, and presented the following; which being read, was approved of, and the blanks being filled up, was ordered to be printed for the information of the public.

Test,

JOHN MACLEOD, Sec'ry.

ARTICLES
OF ASSOCIATION,
OF THE
Domestic Manufacture Company, of Alexandria.

WHEREAS many citizens of the town and neighborhood of Alexandria, are well disposed to aid and encourage the infant manufactures of our country, as well from the perilous situation she is placed in as respects Foreign nations, as from a desire to render her more independent of their supplies, and especially of those articles of cloathing, which habit has rendered, not merely comfortable, but of first necessity. But to do this, individual good will and offices fall far short of the desired object, and recourse must be had in this, as in several great designs, to form an effective aggregate of talents and pecuniary resources.—For this purpose—We, the subscribers to the following Articles of Association, declare our object to be—to raise a fund, to make advances on deposits for sale, and for the purchase and sale of articles of domestic growth & manufacture, *and such foreign materials as come within the description of* Dye Stuffs *exclusively.—And hereby form ourselves into a company or limited partnership, and do mutually agree with each other, and hereby bind ourselves to conduct the business of the Company under the name and style of the* "Domestic Manufacture Company of Alexandria," *and conformably to the rules and regulations herein after specified.*

Article 1. The capital stock of the Company shall consist of *Twenty thousand dollars*, to be divided into two thousand shares of ten dollars each, and to be paid in the manner following, that is to say, two dollars on each share to be paid at the time of subscribing, and one dollar on the first Tuesday of every month thereafter, for and during the space of eight months from the opening of the subscription; and a failure to make punctually any payment after the first, shall incur a forfeiture of all that shall have been previously paid on such share. But the capital stock of the company may be increased to any sum not exceeding Forty Thousand dollars, if the proprietors of two thirds of the capital stock of the Company, by their concurring votes at any annual meeting, give their assent thereto, and such increase of stock shall be made up by additional shares of ten dollars each, and payable in such installments and at such times as the Board of Directors shall appoint.

Article 2. As soon as the whole or one thousand shares of the said capital stock shall have been subscribed for, and the first payment made thereon, a meeting of the Stockholders shall be called by public notice in the Alexandria and Washington newspapers, to meet in the court-house of Alexandria either in person or by proxy duly authorised, at which meeting the stockholders, either personally or by proxy shall elect by ballot seven of their own body to act as directors of the said Company for one year, and at every succeeding election two of the Directors who have served the preceeding year shall be ineligible; and should the whole seven having served the preceeding year have the greatest number of votes, then the two lowest of the said seven shall be declared as not elected, and the two next highest on the list voted for, shall take their places, and if in any case the votes are equal, those to be appointed or rejected to be determined by lot; and such succeeding elections shall take place annually on the second Tuesday in February; but for the present year for the more immediate organization of the business of the Company, the election may be held on an earlier day under the direction of the commissioners appointed to receive subscriptions, and the number of votes to which each stockholder shall be entitled, shall be in proportion to the stock he may hold as follows: For one share and no exceeding six shares, one vote each; for every two shares over six and not exceeding ten one vote each; for every three shares over ten and not exceeding sixteen, one vote each; for every four shares over sixteen and not exceeding forty, one vote each; and for every ten shares over forty, one vote each; and no stockholder shall be permitted to vote (except at the first election) who has not held his stock for twenty days prior to the election, and in all elections after the first, the proxy shall be made in such form as the Board of Directors shall appoint.

Article 3. The affairs of the said company shall be carried on in the town of Alexandria, under the superintendance and control of the said Directors, of whom any four shall form a board or quorum, they shall choose a chairman from among themselves, and in case of vacancy by death, resignation or otherwise, such vacancy shall be immediately filled by themselves from among the stockholders. And the said Directors shall in no case whatever contract debts or engagements, by bill, bond or otherwise, for, or on account of the Company, but that all dealings under their superintendance and control aforesaid, shall be for cash or barter, except goods on deposit, which may be sold by the direction of the consignor. The said Directors shall also exhibit at the annual meeting of stockholders, for their inspection, a statement of the affairs of the Company for the year preceeding.

Article 4th. The Directors when elected shall proceed without delay to appoint an Agent and such other officers as may be requisite, all of whom shall hold their offices during the pleasure of the Board, and who shall, before they enter upon their functions, give bond with sufficient security to the said Directors and their successors in office for the faithful discharge of their duties, as prescribed by the Board of Directors.

Article 5th. It shall be the duty of the Agent, when so appointed, to have the charge of the cash, goods, deposits, books and papers of the Company, to make purchases, receive deposits, make advances of money, or exchange goods for deposits, make sales thereof, and to effect insurance on goods transported by sea, where the Company have an interest in the property under the rules prescribed by the Board of Directors. He shall be allowed a yearly salary, and a certain rate per centum, in addition thereto, of the nett profits accruing to the said Company, before the dividends are declared, the amount of both of which to be fixed from time to time by the Board of Directors.

Article 6th. All receipts for goods deposited for sale shall be signed by the Agent, and the funds of the Company shall in no case be held responsible for any deposits of goods whatever unless so signed.

Article 7th. The shares of capital stock at any time owned by any individual stockholder shall be transferable on the books of the Company, according to such rules as may agreeably to law be established in that behalf by the Board of Directors; and it is further expressly agreed & declared, that any stockholder who shall transfer in manner aforesaid all his stock or shares to any other person or persons whatever, shall thereupon cease to be a member of this Company, and that any person or persons whatever who shall accept a transfer of any stock or share in this Company shall thereupon become and be a member of this Company, according to these articles of association.

Article 8th. It is hereby expressly and explicitly declared by the persons who associate under the name or firm of the "Domestic Manufacture Company of Alexandria," that the joint stock or property of the said Company (exclusive of dividends to be made in the manner hereinafter mentioned) shall alone be responsible for the debts and engagements of the said Company, and that no person who shall or may deal with this Company, or to whom they shall or may become in any wise indebted, shall, on any pretence whatever, have recourse against the seperate property of any present or future member of this Company, or against their persons, excepting the officers and servants of said Company, in regard to the faithful discharge of their respective duties in the conduct of the affairs and administration of the funds of the said Company. And all suits to be brought against this Company (if any shall be) shall be brought against the Agent for the time being, and in case of his death or removal from office, pending any such suit against him, measures shall be taken, at the expence of the Company, for substituting his successor in office as a defendant, so that persons having demands upon the Company may not be prejudiced or delayed by that event, or if the person suing shall go on against the person first named as defendant (notwithstanding his death or removal from office) this Company shall take no advantage, by writ of error or otherwise, of such proceeding, on that account; and all recovery had, in manner aforesaid, shall be conclusive upon the company, so far as to render the company's said joint stock or property liable thereby, and no further; and the Company shall immediately pay the amount of such recovery out of their joint stock, but not otherwise: And in case of any suit at law, the agent shall sign his appearance upon the writ, or file common bail thereto; it being expressly understood and declared, that all persons dealing with said company, agree to these terms and are bound thereby.

Article 9th. Dividends of the profits of the Company, or so much thereof as shall be deemed sufficient and proper, shall be declared by the Board of Directors in the third week in January in each year, and shall in no case exceed the amount of the nett profits actually acquired by the Company.

Article 10th. If the said Directors shall at any time wilfully and knowingly make or declare any dividend which shall impair the said capital stock, all the Directors present at the making or declaring of said dividend, and consenting thereto, shall be liable in their individual capacities to the Company, for the amount or proportion of said capital stock so divided by the said Directors; and each Director who shall be present at the making or declaring such dividend, shall be deemed to have consented thereto, unless he shall enter in writing his dissent on the minutes of the proceedings of the Board, and give public notice to the stockholders that such dividend has been declared.

Article 11. The Company shall not purchase or hold any lands, tenements or other real estates.

Article 12. Any number of stockholders, not less than forty, who, together, shall be proprietors of four hundred shares, may, for any purpose relative to the institution, at any time apply to the Board of Directors to call a general meeting of the stockholders; and, if by them refused, the said number of stockholders, proprietors of not less than the number of shares aforesaid, or a majority of the directors, shall have power to call a general meeting of the stockholders, giving at least sixty days notice in the Alexandria and Washington newspapers, specifying in such notice the object or objects of such call.

Article 13. This Association shall be and continue for the term of ten years, from and after the first election of directors, but may be dissolved at any period prior thereto, or continued for any length of time thereafter not exceeding twenty years: provided, the proprietors of two-thirds of the capital stock of the said Company, by their concurring votes, give their assent thereto; but no dissolution or extension shall take place unless notice of a meeting to consider such proposition, be published in the Alexandria and Washington newspapers for six weeks previous thereto.

Article 14. Immediately on the dissolution of this Association, prompt and effectual measures shall be taken by the directors then existing, for converting into cash the stock on hand, closing all the concerns of the Company, and for dividing the capital and profits which may remain, among the stockholders, in proportion to their respective interests.

Article 15. The books of subscription for shares in this institution, shall be opened in Alexandria, on the first day of December next and shall remain open for the space of one day, at least, under the direction of *George Deneale, Hugh Smith, John Longden, John M'Kinney*, and *James Irwin*, or a majority of them, of which public notice shall be given in the Alexandria and Washington newspapers. In case the whole number of shares shall not be subscribed for on that day, the Commissioners, or Board of Directors shall have authority to open the books afterwards at their pleasure; but if it should happen that more than the stipulated number of shares should be subscribed for, then the commissioners hereby appointed, are to apportion them among the subscribers, by deducting from the highest subscriptions until they are reduced to the proper number. The commissioners will issue receipts to the different stockholders, which receipts with the original subscription shall be deemed good evidence of the quantity of stock to which each subscriber shall be entitled in this company.

November 17. eot1stDec

Public Sale.

THE subscriber, by virtue of a deed of trust to him from Mr. *William Hodgson*, dated on the 10th day of November, in the year 1808, for the purpose of indemnifying Mr. John Hopkins—will, on the first day of February next, at the hour of twelve o'clock of that day, if fair; if not, on the next fair day at the same hour, proceed to sell, at the court-house, in Alexandria, at public auction, to the highest bidder, for ready money, three thousand acres of LAND, situate on the left fork of Big Sandy Creek, which land was, at the time of the grants for the same, in the county of Monongalia, in the state of Virginia.

The above tracts of land were granted by the state of Virginia, to John Allison by three several patents containing respectively one thousand acres, and bearing date on the first day of October, 1784, which bond has been since duly conveyed to the said William Hodgson by deed dated 2d of August, 1790.

Edmund J. Lee, *Trustee.*

Nov. 27. eots

ADAM LYNN,

HAS JUST RECEIVED AN ASSORTMENT OF

FASHIONABLE JEWELRY,

CONSISTING OF—

CORNELIAN Ear Rings, Broaches and Bracelets, Pearl Broaches, Watch Keys, &c. &c.

ALSO,

Gold and Silver Epaulets, Lace, Cord and Sword Knots, Officers long Silk Sashes, Swords, Dirks, Belts and Plumes, Backgammon Board, Paints in boxes, Tortoishell Combs, Plated Candlesticks, Castors, Liquor Stands and Salts, Whips, and a variety of other articles.

Silver Ware as usual.

He continues to manufacture Gold & Silver ware of every description.

Two Apprentices wanted.

November 20. co

ROSE HILL FOR SALE.

This healthy, beautiful, and well improved SEAT is now offered for sale.

It contains 400 acres, 150 of which are in wood. No land is better adapted to the use of Plaister of Paris, and there is some very valuable meadow land upon it.

For terms apply to Wm H. Foote, esq. upon the premises, or to the subscriber in Charles county, Maryland.

Benjamin Dulany, jun.

September 14. d

A GREAT BARGAIN.

THE subscriber wishing to remove to the western country, will sell the FARM on which he resides in Fairfax county, 11 miles from Alexandria, 9 from George Town ferry, and about the same from the Potomac bridge crossing to the city of Washington—in a healthy, agreeable neighborhood, containing about 470 acres, on which is a convenient dwelling house, large enough for a genteel family, together with all the outhouses suitable, all new or nearly so; an orchard of apple trees of selected fruit, together with different other fruit trees, a proportion of improved meadow for the scythe, and a large portion more may easily be made. Any person inclined to purchase may know the terms by application to Mr. JOHN DULIN, adjoining the said farm, or the subscriber on the premises.

E. Dulin.

dtf

New House of Entertainment.

THOMAS RHODES, respectfully informs the citizens of Alexandria and the public, that he will open A HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT on the *first day of July next*, in a commodious and airy new house on Prince-street, sign of the Eagle, a few doors above Thomas Swann's dwelling.—He intends to keep a constant supply of the best LIQUORS and PROVISIONS, and will accommodate travellers and others on such moderate terms as to make it an object to call on him. He will be provided with a careful hostler and has good stabling for horses.

The situation is superior to any in town for the accommodation of travellers, it being out of the way of bustle and there is a pump of the best water at the door.

June 24 2aw

JAMES BACON

Begs leave to inform his former customers and friends, that he has

Recommenced the Grocery Business,

At his Store on King near Washington-street.

WHERE HE OFFERS FOR SALE,

A well chosen assortment of goods, in that line,

Warranted genuine, particularly his

TEAS, WINES & LIQUORS,

Which are of a superior quality—He will dispose of each and every article on the most moderate terms.

May 4. dtf.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to the last will and testament of Abednego Adams, deceased, will be sold to the highest bidder at his late dwelling on the 20th day of December, if fair, if not the next fair day, for ready money

A Tract of Land,

Whereon the the deceased lived containing three hundred and ninety Acres, with a sufficient proportion of wood—there are a tolerable good Dwelling House, a good Barn and every necessary out house.

At the same time and place,

WILL be sold, as above, fourteen likely negroes, of every description together with all the stock, household and kitchen furniture, corn, fodder, &c. &c. The sale to commence at 11 o'clock, and continue from day to day until all is sold.

All those who have claims against said dec'd are requested to bring them forward properly authenticated; and all those indebted to said estate are requested to make payment on or before the first day of March next, otherwise they will be dealt with as the law directs.

Francis Adams, Ex'r

Fairfax County, Nov. 22. 1aw3w

Alexandria Gazette---Extra.

WEDNESDAY, *NOVEMBER* 29, 1809.

The Preſident of the United States this-day communicated, by Mr. Graham, the following Meſſage to Congreſs.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives:

At the period of our last meeting, I had the satisfaction of communicating an adjustment with one of the principal belligerent nations, highly important in itself, and still more so as presaging a more extended accommodation. It is with deep concern, I am now to inform you, that the favorable prospect has been overclouded, by a refusal of the British government to abide by the act of its Minister Plenipotentiary, and by its ensuing policy towards the U. States, as seen through the communications of the minister sent to replace him.

Whatever pleas may be urged for a disavowal of engagements formed by diplomatic functionaries, in cases where by the terms of the engagements a mutual ratification is reserved; or where notice at the time may have been given, of a departure from instructions; or in extraordinary cases, essentially violating the principles of equity; a disavowal could not have been apprehended in a case, where no such notice or violation existed; where no such ratification was reserved; and more especially, where, as is now in proof, an engagement, to be executed without any such ratification, was contemplated by the instructions given, and where it had, with good faith, been carried into immediate execution on the part of the United States.

These considerations not having restrained the British government from disavowing the arrangement, by virtue of which its orders in council were to be revoked, and the event authorising the renewal of commercial intercourse, having thus not taken place; it necessarily became a question of equal urgency and importance, whether the act prohibiting that intercourse was not to be considered as remaining in legal force.—— This question being, after due deliberation, determined in the affirmative, a proclamation to that effect was issued. It could not but happen, however, that a return to this state of things, from that which had followed an execution of the arrangement by the U. States, would involve difficulties. With a view to diminish these as much as possible, the instructions from the secretary of the treasury, now laid before you, were transmitted to the collectors of the several ports. If in permitting British vessels to depart, without giving bonds not to proceed to their own ports, it should appear that the tenor of legal authority has not been strictly pursued, it is to be ascribed to the anxious desire which was felt, that no individuals should be injured by so unforeseen an occurrence: And I rely on the regard of Congress for the equitable interests of our own citizens, to adopt whatever further provisions may be found requisite, for a general remission of penalties involuntarily incurred.

The recall of the disavowed minister having been followed by the appointment of a successor, hopes were indulged that the new mission would contribute to alleviate the disappointment which had been produced, and to remove the causes which had so long embarrassed the good understanding of the two nations. It could not be doubted, that it would at least be charged with conciliatory explanations of the step which had been taken, and with proposals to be substituted for the rejected arrangement. Reasonable and universal as this expectation was, it also has not been fulfilled. From the first official disclosures of the new minister, it was found that he had received no authority to enter into explanations relative to either branch of the arrangement disavowed; nor any authority to substitute proposals, as to that branch, which concerned the British Orders in Council: And finally, that his proposals with respect to the other branch, the attack on the frigate Chesapeake, were founded on a presumption, repeatedly declared to be inadmissible by the U. States, that the first step towards adjustment was due from them; the proposals at the same time, omitting even a reference to the officer answerable for the murderous aggression, and asserting a claim not less contrary to the British laws, and British practice, than to the principles and obligations of the U. States.

The correspondence between the department of state and this minister will show, how unessentially the features presented in its commencement have been varied in its progress. It will show also, that forgetting the respect due to all governments, he did not refrain from imputations on this, which required that no further communications should be received from him. The necessity of this step will be made known to his Britannic majesty through the the minister plenipotentiary of the United States in London. And it would indicate a want of confidence due to a government which so well understands and exacts what becomes foreign ministers near it, not to infer that the misconduct of its own representative will be viewed in the same light, in which it has been regarded here. The British government will learn, at the same time, that a ready attention will be given to communications through any channel which may be substituted. It will be happy, if the change in this respect should be accompanied by a favorable revision of the unfriendly policy which has been so long pursued towards the U. States.

With France, the other belligerent, whose trespasses on our commercial rights have long been the subject of our just remonstrances; the posture of our relations does not correspond with the measures taken on the part of the United States, to effect a favorable change. The result of the several communications made to her government, in pursuance of the authorities vested by Congress in the Executive, is contained in the correspondence of our minister at Paris, now laid before you.

By some of the other belligerents, although professing just and amicable dispositions, injuries materially affecting our commerce have not been duly controlled or repressed. In these cases the interpositions deemed proper on our part have not been omitted. But it well deserves the consideration of the legislature, how far both the safety and the honor of the American flag may be consulted, by adequate provisions against that collusive prostitution of it, by individuals, unworthy of the American name, which has so much favored the real or pretended suspicions, under which the honest commerce of their fellow-citizens has suffered.

In relation to the powers on the coast of Barbary, nothing has occurred which is not of a nature rather to inspire confidence than distrust, as to the continuance of the existing amity. With our Indian neighbors, the just and benevolent system, continued towards them, has also preserved peace, and is more and more advancing habits favorable to their civilization and happiness.

From a statement which will be made by the secretary of war, it will be seen that the fortifications on our maritime frontier are in many of our ports completed; affording the defence which was contemplated, and that a further time will be required to render complete the works in the harbor of New-York, and in some other places. By the enlargement of the works, and the employment of a greater number of hands at the public armories, the supply of small arms, of an improving quality, appears to be annually encreasing, at a rate, that with those made on private contract, may be expected to go far towards providing for the public exigency.

The act of Congress providing for the equipment of our vessels of war having been fully carried into execution, I refer to the statement of the secretary of the navy for the information which may be proper on that subject. To that statement is added a view of the transfers of appropriations, authorised by the act of the session preceding the last, and of the grounds on which the transfers were made.

Whatever may be the course of your deliberations on the subject of our military establishments, I should fail in my duty in not recommending to your serious attention the importance of giving to our militia, the great bulwark of our security, and resource of our power, an organization the best adapted to eventual situations for which the United States ought to be prepared.

The sums which had been previously accumulated in the treasury, together with the receipts during the year ending on the 30th of Sept. last (and amounting to more than nine millions of dollars) have enabled us to fulfil all our engagements, and to defray the current expences of government without recurring to any loan. But the insecurity of our commerce and the consequent diminution of the public revenue, will probably produce a deficiency in the receipts of the ensuing year, for which, and for other details, I refer to the statements which will be transmitted from the treasury.

In the state which has been presented of our affairs with the great parties to a disastrous and protracted war, carried on in a mode equally injurious and unjust to the United States as a neutral nation, the wisdom of the National Legislature will be again summoned to the important decision of the alternatives before them. That these will be met in a spirit, worthy the councils of a nation, conscious both of its rectitude and of its rights, and careful as well of its honor as of its peace, I have an entire confidence. And that the result will be stamped by a unanimity becoming the occasion, and be supported by every portion of our citizens, with a patriotism enlightened and invigorated by experience, ought as little to be doubted.

In the midst of the wrongs and vexations experienced from external causes, there is much room for congratulation on the prosperity and happiness flowing from our situation at home. The blessing of health has never been more universal. The fruits of the seasons, though in particular articles and districts short of their usual redundancy, are more than sufficient for our wants and our comforts. The face of our country every where presents the evidence of laudable enterprise, of extensive capital, and of durable improvement. In a cultivation of the materials, and the extension of useful manufactures, more especially, in the general application to household fabrics, we behold a rapid diminution of our dependence on foreign supplies. Nor is it unworthy of reflection, that this revolution in our pursuits and habits is in no slight degree a consequence of those impolitic and arbitrary edicts, by which the contending nations in endeavoring each of them to obstruct our trade with the other, have so far abridged our means of procuring the productions and manufactures, of which our own are now taking the place.

Recollecting always, that for every advantage which may contribute to distinguish our lot, from that to which others are doomed by the unhappy spirit of the times, we are indebted to that Divine Providence whose goodness has been so remarkably extended to this rising nation, it becomes us to cherish a devout gratitude, and to implore from the same omnipotent source a blessing on the consultations and measures about to be undertaken for the welfare of our beloved country.

JAMES MADISON.